

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

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No. 126.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have their paper discontinued at the expiration
of the year, will be presumed as desiring its
continuance until countermanded. And no
paper will be discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
Persons procuring six subscribers, shall re-
ceive the seventh gratis.
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
twenty-five cents for each continuance.
Subscriptions received by the printer, and
most of the post-masters in the state.
All letters upon business relative to the paper
must be post paid.

THE BEAUTIFUL ARABIAN HORSE YEMEN.

WILL stand for season, at my stable in Hills-
borough, on the following terms: thirty dollars
the first day of January next, which may be
discharged by twenty five dollars in cash; for
the balance to ensure a mare to be in foal due
when that fact is ascertained, and for season
or insurance, (as the horse is not my property,
it is requested that all gentlemen sending
mares will at the same time forward their
bonds, to avoid all those misunderstandings
incident to accounts.
YEMEN is a beautiful grey, with dark mane,
tail and legs, shining black hoofs of the finest
shape. He is about fourteen and a half hands
high, and unites the highest finish to great
strength in all those points essential to the
formation of a superior horse. His describer
is of opinion that no description could convey
a just impression either of his symmetry or
action and therefore invites all who have a
taste for fine horses, or a wish to breed from
him, to call and view this genuine Arabian even
offered to the patronage of the people of North
Carolina.

YEMEN has made two seasons in the south,
and has shown that he is both a good and a
sure foal sower. In 1932 he had one hundred
and twenty seven mares put to him, of these
one hundred and twenty five brought colts;
and these are generally considered to be as
fine colts as any ever dropped in South Caro-
lina; they are large, handsome and bloodlike;
to a beautiful forehead, they invariably unite
a strong back and loin, with the finest legs and
feet. For some of these the highest prices
have been offered and refused although nei-
ther mare was bred a race horse.

YEMEN was presented by the present Sultan
of Constantinople, to our Agent Mr. Rhind,
with whom he had just concluded a treaty, as
a genuine Arabian purchased for his use at
Aleppo from the Arabs of the Desert.
It is fair to presume that the Sultan would
not, under the circumstances of the case,
have made a present of an inferior horse, and
I am therefore induced to believe that he is of
the purest Arabian blood. This is the evidence
of his stock; and he is only to be seen to have
it admitted that he presents the beau ideal of
an eastern courser of the purest blood.

The following reasons should induce
his patronage by all breeders of fine
horses.

No horse has ever distinguished himself on
the English turf as a race horse, four mile
beats, unless he was entirely of Arabian blood;
and those most immediately descended from
them were best. The same rules apply to stall-
ions, both in England and in the United States.
None succeed but those of the purest Arabian
descent, and those are the best sires in the
most nearly and deeply imbued in that blood.
It is asserted by well informed English writers,
that no horse has acquired reputation in that
country as a distance horse, that was not de-
scended from the Darley or Godolphin Arabians.

It is a well established fact, that the im-
mediate descendants of Arabians, on an average,
remain useful horses at least ten years longer
than the blood horses of the present day. This
is a most important consideration with those
who also merely for ordinary uses.

An opinion has been advanced by some, that
the colts of Arabians seldom race, but that in
the second and third generations they distin-
guish themselves. Now the fact is, that the
best race horses on record were gotten by Ara-
bians. Chulders, by the Darley Arabian, is at
this day thought to be the best race horse ever
trained in England.

The Godolphin Arabian got more race
horses than any other stallion in the kingdom,
and his colts were particularly distinguished
four mile beats. Lath Dornosse, Regulus,
Blank, Cade, were the best runners in their
day, and afterwards the best stallions.

Those who breed for the turf should avail
themselves of this chance to raise from a ge-
nuine Arabian, because it offers a fair prospect
of getting real game stock, and at the same
time holds out a promise to correct the most
prominent defects of our present turf horses,
and to bestow that durability and lastingness
now so rare.

The great beauty of the Arabian stock al-
ways ensures a ready sale to those who breed
horses for market; and the pure blood longevi-
tally, united to their great strength and uncon-
quered powers of endurance, must always re-
nder them valuable to those who raise them for
mere pleasure use.

The subscriber has made arrangements to
have the mares, and the boys sent with them,
boarded at farms in the vicinity. The mares
being thus separated on different plantations,
will have a better chance of pasture and at-
tention, and at the same time avoid those vari-
ous accidents to which they must be liable in
crowded lots. They will be well kept, on mo-
derate terms, and gentlemen will be expected
to discharge the expense on their removal.

The season commences the first day of Feb-
ruary, and ends the first of July. No liability
for accidents. The groom will expect a com-
pensation with each mare for his attention in
the case.

Allen J. Davie.

The editors of the Raleigh Star and
Milton Spectator will publish the above one
month, and forward their accounts.

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness, accu-
racy and despatch.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the mi-
nisters and members of the METHODIST
PROTESTANT CHURCH at the Ridge Meet-
ing-house about seven miles south west of
Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of Au-
gust. Ministers and Christians of all denomi-
nations, are respectfully invited to attend and
join in the work of the Lord.
May 3. 25

A FEMALE SCHOOL

WILL be opened in the town of Hillsbo-
rough, on Tuesday the 3d of June next,
under the direction and superintendence of
Rev. SAUEL J. PRICE, and Mrs. PRICE.
The school will be taught in the house former-
ly occupied by Mr. Yarbrough.
REFERENCES:
Wm J. Bingham A. M. James Webb, M. D.
E. Stridwick, M. D. Hon. F. Nash.
May 28. 24

LOST OR MISLAID

SUNDRY notes of hand, viz. two on Samuel
Woods, one for 75 dollars, due about
June 1831, the other for 50 dollars, due about
the same time. Subject to certain credits, to
what amount is not now recollected; one note
on John Douglas of Person county for 101
dollars, due about December 1825, subject to
certain credits; the amount not now recollected;
one note on James Dickie of the state of
Missouri, deceased, for 96 dollars due about
November 1827, subject to certain credits;
a note not now recollected, one note on Ele-
anor Smith for 5 dollars, due February 1833,
subject to a credit of 60 cents, about the last
of April 1833, one note on John L. Woods for
50 dollars due about January 1826, subject to
a credit of 5 dollars about October 1828; and
one note on Zachariah Dickie for 3 dollars,
due about July 1833, subject to a credit of 1
dollar about October 1833. All persons are
hereby warned from taking for any of the
said notes, and the said obligors from paying
the same to any person but the subscriber, or
her authorized agent.
Rebecca Dickie.
May 20. 23-3wp

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I have duly authorized
JOHN REDING, Jr. to transact business
for me, and to settle all my affairs.
Rebecca Dickie.
May 20. 23-3wp

SEEDS Trees, Plants, Domestic Animals, Implements, Books &c &c

For Sale at the
AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 16, S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to
farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds
throughout the United States, particularly his
customers, and informs them that he has re-
ceived from Europe from his warehouse Garden
and from various parts of this country, his
annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN
SEEDS; and that he is prepared to receive or-
ders, wholesale and retail, with promptness
and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as fa-
vorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer
in the United States, for first rate articles.
FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants,
grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry,
currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and
other flower roots, will at the proper seasons,
be procured to order from the best sources,
including all the principal nurseries and gar-
dens in this country, for most of which the
subscriber is agent; also
PLOUGH harrows, cultivators, straw cut-
ters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing ma-
chines, and all other kinds of agricultural and
horticultural implements, will be procured
from the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at
the manufacturer's prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle
of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon,
and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the
Bakewell, Southdown and various fine woolled
breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, espe-
cially of the Barnitz breed; Ducks of several
varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; vari-
ous kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys,
Brahma and Westphalia geese, game and other
fowls, and several other species of animals,
all of choice breeds, (and no others,) are either
kept for sale at the experimental and breeding
farm of this establishment, or can be procured
from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and ho-
listical in most greater variety than at the
bookstores; some of them rare and particu-
larly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In sport, all articles wanted by farmers and
gardeners in the prosecution of their business,
are intended either to be kept on hand, or pro-
cured when ordered, for a small commission.

And though last in order here, yet
FIRST IN IMPORTANCE to every tiller of the soil
and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscri-
ber offers to them THE SEEDS OF KNOW-
LEDGE in their vocations, "fresh and genu-
ine," having been carefully gathered from the
field of experience, and the garden of science
— the whole done up in papers and labelled
"THE FARMER AND GARDENER AND
LIVESTOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER,"
and dispensed from the printing press of this
establishment every Friday in the form of a
weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5 a year, pay-
able in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar
to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the publi-
cation of which has been for some time past
suspended. Address

I. IRVINE MITCHELL,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer,
containing a prospectus of the establishment,
and a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles
for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who
shall furnish his address, post paid, for that pur-
pose.
May 20. 23—

Ox Discourse, or Permanent and Universal Laws

2000 COPIES of the above discourse
have been deposited at this office
for gratuitous distribution throughout the
county of Orange. Any person desiring copies,
for himself and his neighbors, will be furnish-
ed on application.
March 4. 12—



CALIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving from New York and
Philadelphia their Stock of

SPRING GOODS.

which renders their assortment complete.
They therefore solicit their former customers
and the public generally, to call and examine
them, as they are determined to sell as cheap
as goods of the same quality can be purchased
elsewhere in North Carolina.

They earnestly request all those in-
debted to the firm to call and settle their ac-
counts; and as this notice is intended for all
indebted to them without exception, they beg
none will exempt themselves from it.
C. & K.
April 29. 20—



LEMUEL LY CH, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of
Hillsborough and the surrounding coun-
ty, that he has again commenced business in
the town of Hillsborough, in the house former-
ly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He
has on hand a good assortment of Watch Ma-
terials, and will repair all kind of work en-
trusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

Watches, Clocks and Time Pieces.

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted
for twelve months; and those disposed to pa-
tronize him, are assured that no pains will be
spared to give the most general and entire sa-
tisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he re-
spectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made accord-
ing to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

also agree to accommodate his cus-
tomers.

All kinds of work from a trifling value will be
thankfully received and executed with punctu-
ality and according to order.

March 18th. 14—

NOTICE

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do
well to call as soon as possible and pay me.

I will hold for sale some

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN

FURNITURE, on Tuesday the

second day of May commencing at
the same time I will also expose to sale my
HOUSES and LOTS.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.
April 29. 14—20

A CARD

U. BAKER takes this mode of notifying
all whom it may concern, that in accord-
ance with the advice of his medical friends and
his own views of expediency, the publication
of his works on the Mineral Waters of the United
States, will be delayed some six months or
more. In the mean time, he purposes visiting
many of our medicinal springs with the view of
obtaining an accurate analysis of their waters,
and collecting such other information as may
be likely to prove interesting. The work will
be completed in an octavo volume of 250 or
300 pages—price to subscribers \$1 for a single
copy. To merchants and agents the usual dis-
count will be made.

To such as afford aid in obtaining the infor-
mation needed, a copy of the work will be ten-
dered, not as a remuneration, but as a token
of gratitude for the assistance rendered.

Communications have been received relative
to the following Springs:—Saragota, Ballston,
and Lebanon Springs, N. Y.; Schooley's Moun-
tain, N. J.; Bedford, York and Yellow Springs,
Pa.; Red, White, and Salt Sulphur, and Buffa-
lo Springs, Va.; Warm Springs, N. C.; Madison
Springs, Ga.; Blount Springs, Ala.; Okeupian
Blue Licks, Harrodsburg and Greenville
Springs, Ky. Additional communications are
still coming in by almost every mail; and ef-
fectual measures have been adopted, in order
to obtain correct information from those
springs, from which there has been received as
yet no direct or thorough information.

Dr. B. embraces this opportunity of return-
ing his grateful acknowledgments to those in-
dividuals who have kindly favored him with
their communications, or otherwise afforded their
aid. To the fair lady who imparted infor-
mation relative to one of the watering places
in New York, he holds himself under very
special obligations, and will endeavor to devise
ways and means of evincing his gratitude in a
suitable manner. Further communications
are respectfully solicited.
Danville, Va. May 17th. 24—

Editors of papers who will give the
above one insertion, and forward their papers
to Dr. B. through the P. O. at this place, shall
receive in return a copy of the work, when
published, with the unfeigned thanks of the
author.

STRAYED.

OR missing by some means or other, from
the neighborhood of Mason Hall, a yoke
of STEERS, formerly belonging to and raised
by Mr. John Hulet, son of Caswell, who re-
sides in the vicinity of Corbit's store, formerly
Slad's old store. The description of the Steers
is as follows: One is a dark brindle, about
four years old, had a board across his horns;
the other is white and red pied, about the same
age. Any information of them would be thank-
fully received by the subscriber, living near
Mason Hall.
May 27. 24—3w

Wm. S. Moore.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Farmer and Gardener.

CULTIVATION OF GRASS AT THE SOUTH.

We give place to the following com-
munication, in our columns, to-day to
the exclusion of a press of other matter,
in consequence of the great importance
of the subject on which it treats; as well
as to show our sympathy with the re-
spectable author of that letter, under the
disappointment which we fear he is
doomed to labor. We too, were some
time ago, astonished at the obstinacy of
farmers, in persisting in old habits, when
improved modes of culture were sus-
ceptible of such easy demonstration, to
be clearly profitable; but the fact is, the
yeomanry are the last portion of our
community who will tolerate the Ex-
periment.

We were some time ago conversing
with a farmer, who lived in a very poor
part of the country, where he had to go
twenty miles to a tide meadow for all
the hay his stock consumed. We asked
him if he had ever tried plaster and
clover, observing to him, that his land
had the appearance of being such as
might be improved by that means. To
supply a deficiency of hay for his stock,
and at the same time be the means of
improving his farm. He said he had
used it. He at one time purchased half
a bushel of plaster, and sowed one half
of it on a small piece of clover, about a
week before mowing it; but he could not
see that it benefited the crop at all.
After taking off the first crop, he sowed
the remainder of the plaster on the same
ground. It did indeed, (he said) make
the clover grow very large; but it lodg-
ed, and there coming on, at that time,
a long wet spell of weather, it all rotted;
and he had never tried plastering since.

With such clear evidence of the be-
neficial effects of plaster before his eyes,
this farmer (if he deserved the name)
continued to jog on twenty miles for his
hay, and to remain contented with get-
ting ten bushels of corn per acre. Could
he so far have subdued his veneration
for the practices of his forefathers, as to
have followed up sowing clover, and
plastering, at the rate of one bushel (cost-
ing forty cents) per acre, he might have cut
from one to one and a half tons per acre
of good hay—and had he pastured the
second crop, (but not too closely) and
the next spring permitted the grass to
grow, till as near the time of planting
corn as possible, and then turned it un-
der to the depth of eight or ten inches,
according to the staple of the earth, he
might have gathered forty bushels in-
stead of ten bushels an acre, and the
ground would have been felt rich. We
can assure our readers we have seen
such increase from the above mentioned
course of practice. But such a course
would have been at that day and in that
place, called silk stocking farming, the
quintessence of the art.

It is generally considered to be much
more indicative of a sound mind and
good judgment, to spend two days with
two horses, wagon, and hand to drive
them, in travelling twenty miles for
half a ton of hay, and to pay from six to
seven dollars for it, than to be dabbling
with new fashioned things, even if you
could, by any new means (for forty cents)
get three times more hay, and save great
part of the labor. We can assure Mr.
Moore, if our pages should ever meet
his eye, and we hope they will, that such
obstinacy is not proper to his country
alone; and we hope he will not suffer the
bad habits of others to deter him from
prosecuting a design so well conceived,
and which, if pursued, will certainly be
productive of much satisfaction to him-
self. We hope to hear further from
him hereafter.

From the Knoxville Register.

NATIVE GRASSES.

Among the many improvements
and advantages yet to be learned by
the agriculturist of this and other
southern states, there is none more
important than the cultivation of
grass. Notwithstanding the evident
benefit and great saving, it appears
exceedingly difficult to persuade our
planters of its value. Why it is so,
is beyond my conjecture. I am of
the opinion that one experiment will

entirely remove this obscurity; and
trust, for the benefit of all concerned,
that there are few who will refuse
one effort, no matter how small a
scale, until it shall be properly esti-
mated. To desist upon its value
is unnecessary.

Suffice it to say, that last year I
made upwards of eighty tons of ex-
cellent "Crab Grass" and "Crow-
foot;" the quantity to the acre vary-
ing from one to two and a half tons,
according to the quality of land.

The late Col. Thos. G. Lamar, of
South Carolina, than whom there
were few more practical or scientific
farmers; was in the habit of cultivat-
ing the "Crowfoot" Grass for many
years, and from various trials in com-
parison with other grasses, gave it a
decided preference; and mentioned
that "he had kept his carriage horses,
(in moderate use) for six months in
excellent order without any other
food than this hay," and I am satis-
fied that after horses become a little
accustomed to it, that they will pre-
fer it to "ladder." Such is my own
experience. There is much less wast-
age. We all know, that having taken
the trouble to notice, that horses well
kept, and particularly those over eight
or nine years old, will not eat the
stem of ladder, and in that consists
fully one half of the weight of the
blade, which at the best does not af-
ford as much nutriment as the hay.

Another, and certainly not the in-
considerable advantage is, that you are
at no expense for seed, being indi-
genous. Instead of sending to the
north, and paying ten or twelve dol-
lars a bushel for clover seed, waiting
until the second year for a doubtful
crop, you have only to prepare your
ground properly, and in less than
ninety days, with a few showers, it
is ready for mowing. This is an op-
eration which few of our negroes
understand. It requires more skill
than cradling, but little practice is
necessary to learn; the most import-
ant matter is, to cut even and as near
the ground as possible. Two hands
can cut and cure from four to five
thousand pounds per day. It requires
a few hours more sunning than lad-
der, and when stacked, or housed, is
much improved by sprinkling a peck
of salt to every 1000 pounds; the
sweat that undergoes in the "mow"
will dissolve, it and your stock eat it
with more avidity and benefit.

The mode I have adopted in pre-
paring the ground is as follows: First
check off the ground with a plough
in squares of twenty-five or thirty
feet; then haul out the manure in
tumbling carts and drop a heavy one
horse load in the center of each;
spread it even and plough it in. This
may be done any time between Octo-
ber and May, and will generally pro-
duce a crop of weeds. In all the month
of June, between the 10th and 12th
(if possible) plough again, harrow
it level, and roll it smooth. By the
latter operation (which by many is
omitted,) the ground is completely
levelled, and enables the mower to
shave it close, and an inch next the
root is equal to two at the top.

Should any of your patrons make
the experiment, I trust they will not
regret the suggestion of

Your obedient servant,

N. B. MOORE.

Richmond co. April 3, 1834.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

CAPE-PEAR YADKIN AND PEE DEE RAIL ROAD

The work of this enterprise was be-
gun on the 13th instant, at this place,
with the observance of the usual cere-
monies on the commencement of all
great and interesting public undertak-
ings.

We were more than gratified at the
deep interest manifested by the citizens
generally, of this community. The so-
lemnity which the occasion produced
upon the crowded multitude, was ap-
parent. Each countenance bore the glow
of joy and gladness.

A procession, composed of the citi-
zens of the town and country; the mem-
bers and officers of the civil authority of
the corporation; the teachers and stu-
dents of the Ravenscroft and Donaldson
Academies; the several military compa-
nies; and the president and directors of
the Rail Road Company, was formed in
Gillespie street in the forenoon, and
thence, in regular order, marched to the
designated point of commencement, on
the summit of the Bank of Cape Fear,
a short distance below the Clarendon
Bridge, where James Seawell, esq. the

President of the Rail Road Company, delivered to the audience an address—after which the operations of the work were commenced by Mr. S. who, after a short exhortation, calling upon his fellow citizens to follow the example, cast upon the work the first spade of earth, which was repeated with the hum of satisfaction by all. The ceremonies were closed by the discharge of a cannon from Capt. McLellan's Company of Light Artillery, and responded to by a salute from the Steamer Henrietta, (Capt. Rash) then lying in the river.

Mr. Seawell having been solicited to do so, has politely furnished us with a copy of his address on the occasion, which we annex.

MR. SEAWELL'S ADDRESS.

We are assembled, fellow citizens, for the purpose of commencing a work, the first of its kind, of any magnitude, in the state. The occasion, it is believed, affords an appropriate opportunity for the introduction of a few remarks illustrative of the importance of the enterprise.

Every man of observation must be sensible, that North Carolina, blessed as she is with a fertile soil, a salubrious climate, and a hardy and industrious population, is nevertheless far, very far, from being in a prosperous condition. The mortifying truth is too apparent, that notwithstanding all the advantages which a benignant Providence hath bestowed upon her as a state, she is stationary, if not retrograding, in all that makes a community great and useful.

In vain do her sons look around them, to see the monuments of her pride and glory. Where are her commercial depots for the reception of the products of her extensive region of back country? Where her seats of learning? Where those means of easy intercommunication between the people of different sections of the state, which serve to strengthen the ties which should bind her citizens to her soil? Will it be contended that this state of things is calculated to give energy to the hand of industry? With one solitary exception, of a seminary of learning founded by the state, and her situation is precisely the same that it was before the revolution which gave us existence as a sovereign and independent people. Her seaports decaying—the products of her soil sent to the adjoining states, to seek an export market. Thus has her commerce been transferred to enrich her sister states, and to increase their importance in the Union.

Her citizens, disheartened by the many disadvantages they encounter, are daily deserting the land of their nativity, and seeking their homes in the wilds of the western states.

Why, then, should this apathy, so ruinous to its consequences, be suffered longer to paralyze our energies?

The time has arrived when we must throw off the mantle of drowsiness which has kept us slumbering for half a century, and awake to renewed and vigorous exertions.

The efforts made by the Internal Improvement Convention at Raleigh in November last, characterized alike by its talents and its patriotism, afford proof, that the people of North Carolina are not insensible of the necessity of a reform in the internal policy of the state.

Man, fellow citizens, was intended by his Creator for an improved state of society, and not for that state of savage barbarity which characterizes a people given to sloth and inattention to the habits of industry.

The history of all human achievements shows conclusively, that it is labor, and labor alone, that produces individual wealth, and it is the product of labor which calls into action the practical use of the sciences, the improvement of the human mind, and gives efficacy to all the efforts of man.

A people distinguished alike for enterprise, their attachment to the cause of science, the amelioration of the condition of the human family, their devotion to their country, and a proper regard for the social virtues, will always be found to possess the physical means when put in action to render certain the accomplishment of the stupendous achievement to be devised by human ingenuity.

In manifesting our attachment to the cardinal principle of national virtue, it is important to know that we thereby prepare society for the enjoyment of social happiness, and in proportion to our efforts to realize such blessings will they flow to our use; and in a ratio that we multiply the comforts of life by industry, do we diminish the number of the needy and the indigent.

A people accustomed to a state of indolence, become like those who have been long harassed by danger; the one cannot look with confidence on any thing for repose, and the other with reliance in their exertions for relief in the hour of distress.

Hence, no man should be ashamed to perform his part in society according to his vocation; the sound of tith and the pride of birth disappear before the intrinsic dignity of the honest laborer. Industry accumulates wealth, and wealth leads to intellectual improvement, in the blessings of which every class in the community participates.

The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the day laborer, and the learned profession, are no less dependent upon each other, than the corn plant which

we cultivate for our sustenance is dependent for its support upon the earth and the atmosphere which surrounds it.

It is an absurd idea of evil tendency, to suppose that none but the rich are to be benefited by the internal improvement of the country. Assuming this hypothesis to be true, in what condition does it place society? Evidently at variance with the organic usage of civilized society.

Principles thus maintained, strike at the root and foundation of civil liberty—they subvert the great principles of the social compact, whose policy is founded in the preservation of the whole. Such indeed is the practical result of the civil and political institutions of our own country.

But to pursue this topic to our entire edification would lead us to examine the subject far beyond the limits I had prescribed for my government on this occasion. Suffice it to say therefore, that it is important that each class of citizens should entertain a correct comprehension of the bearing which the consideration of this subject has upon the well being of society.

It is not true, as some contend, that the internal improvement of a country benefits the rich and the opulent only.

On the contrary, the middle classes, down to the day laborer, are more essentially benefited by such improvements than the wealthy—and why? Evidently because, by the construction of such works, an action upon the industry of the country is excited, which necessarily produces a corresponding demand for labor and a consequent increase of its price, in which the laborer is the chief participator of its profits.

The man of wealth, though subjected to privations in times of pecuniary pressure in the community, is nevertheless in a situation to sustain his credit upon his daily wages.

The truth of this proposition needs not the aid of commentary.—The experience of even those who have yet to reach the middle point of life, furnishes innumerable examples of the fact, that those who are already rich, surrounded with poor neighbors, have it in their power in times of scarcity, greatly to benefit themselves by the labor of the poor at reduced prices. And why is it so? For the plain reason, that the poor man's dependence upon the rich increases as the times grow harder. Hence, as has been already remarked, by increasing the demand for labor, will it increase the facilities and means of acquiring property in the hands of the common laborer.

Such is the fact, and such is found to be the case in this and all other countries where similar improvements have been prosecuted and accomplished. Its influence has been general, beneficial to all, and more especially to the industrious.

The achievement of public improvements of this character is, in fact, more a matter of resolution and determination than of estimate and calculation of their cost.—The benefits they reflect, commence with the undertaking. The money expended in constructing the work, is paid in the first instance, into the hands of the laborer; 2dly—its action upon the value of property; and 3dly—its stimulus to industry and the interchange of trade.

Let it not then be said, by demagogues nor by the illiberal and selfish few, "that none but the rich are benefited by the improvements of our common country."

The doctrine is untrue, and calculated to perpetuate the dependence and distress of the common laborer—why then continue such a state of things? The corrective is in the hands of the suffering multitude. Let them speak in a voice that will be heard, to those whom they entrust with the administration of state affairs—let them say, *it is our will*, that the legislature should take under its fostering care and patronage, the internal improvements of the state; *do this*, and we shall then become a prosperous people, and not till then.

We, fellow citizens, occupy a position peculiarly favorable for works of this kind. If we would reap the advantages which our location gives us, we may soon attract to this place, the products of the western and southern portion of North Carolina. But if we stand supinely, we shall have the mortification of seeing the enterprise and energy of others enjoying the advantages of that trade, which by our indolence we have lost.

In contemplation of this undertaking, fellow citizens, I might here advert to the application of what has already been glanced at, in reference to the relationship between the moral and physical resources or condition of the state; but time will fail me. I shall proceed to close, by calling your attention to the consideration of the plan and objects of the particular enterprise in which we are now about to engage.

You are here presented with a scheme of a rail road, to commence at the spot around which we are assembled to manifest sincerity in the prosecution of the work.

The road is contemplated to penetrate the western interior of the state, by which the transit of the trade of distant regions to the west is to be made to approximate the sea ports in the east, within a few hours travel, and we may cherish the hope, that the day is not far off,

when the spot which we now occupy will become the place of reception for the products of the west and south-west, from the summit of the Alleghany, to the valley of the Cape Fear. Nor is this all. Over this rail way is destined to flow, in connection with the regions of the west, a portion of the commerce of the ocean. Our brethren in the west, therefore, may rationally calculate upon an interchange of commerce with our sea ports, by which they will receive the exotic productions of every clime in exchange for their *wine of refreshment and their oil of joy*.

But will any contend that this enterprise is founded in speculative theory; and in the face of truth, deny the certitude of mathematical estimates, with which the cost of the work of this undertaking is made? Surely not. Let us then, fellow citizens, although the work before us is great, and our means apparently limited, go on with perseverance; public sentiment is with us, and will sustain us, and the time we trust, is not distant, when we shall realize our most sanguine expectations.

We will now proceed to commence the good work; but before doing so let us invoke the blessings of Him from whom all our comforts flow, and without whose aid, the effort of man availeth nothing. May He inspire us with wisdom to conceive, strength to accomplish, and faith to persevere to the final completion of an undertaking destined to add to our comforts and the amelioration of the condition of a portion of the human family.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 26

In the Senate, several memorials, remonstrating against the measures of the executive in relation to the Bank of the United States, were presented.

The special order of the day was resumed, being the report of the committee on the judiciary on the pension books. Mr. Kane concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Bibb, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Clayton. The question was then taken on agreeing to the following resolution (moved by way of amendment to the original report,) and decided in the affirmative—yeas 28, nays 15.

Resolved, That the Department of War is not warranted in appointing pension agents in any state or territory, where the Bank of the United States or one of its branches has been established; except when specially authorized by act of Congress.

The following resolution was adopted to—yeas 26, nays 17.

Resolved, That the act of Congress "for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the revolution," passed on the 15th May 1838, and the act supplementary to that act, passed on the 7th June 1832, are properly acts providing for the payment of military pensions.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the following resolution:

Resolved, That no power is conferred by any law upon the department or Secretary of War, to remove the agency for the payment of pensioners, under the said act of the 7th June 1832, and the funds, books and papers connected with that agency, from the Bank of the United States, and to appoint other agents to supersede that Bank in the payment of such pensioners.

And decided in the affirmative without a division.

In the House of Representatives, a variety of memorials and resolutions were presented; after which the bills from the Senate were received and disposed of.

Tuesday, May 27

In the Senate, the contested election from Rhode Island was taken up as the special order, and the question being put, the resolution reported by the majority of the committee was adopted by a vote of 27 to 16. So Mr. Robbins was declared to be duly elected senator from Rhode Island.

Another special order now came up—the proposed amendment offered by Mr. Bibb to the constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President. Mr. Bibb had only commenced his remarks on the subject of his amendments, when, from the lateness of the hour, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, after a debate of more than usual interest, in which Messrs. Briggs, Lane of Indiana, Ellsworth, Barringer, Thomas of Maryland, Everett of Mass. Mann of New York, Miller, Burgess, Chilton, Pinckney, Patton, Mason, Byrum, Lytle, Sutherland and Coulter took part, thirty thousand copies of the reports of the committee for investigating the affairs of the Bank of the United States, were ordered to be printed.

The bill for regulating the silver currency was taken up, and after considerable debate was recommitted to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, considered, reported to the house, ordered to be engrossed, and passed.

Wednesday, May 28

In the Senate, Mr. Clay asked leave to introduce the following joint resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the reasons, communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress of the 4th of December, 1833, for the removal of the deposits of the money of the United States from the Bank of the United States and its branches, are insufficient and unsatisfactory.

Resolved, therefore, That all deposits of the money of the United States, which may accrue or be received on and after the 1st day of July, 1834, shall be made with the Bank of the United States and its branches, in conformity with the provisions of the act, entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved the 10th of April, 1816.

After reading the resolutions, Mr. Clay made some remarks in support of them. Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in reply, and moved that the consideration of the resolutions be postponed to Wednesday week. The motion was negatived—yeas 18, nays 25.

The question on granting leave to introduce the resolutions was now taken, and carried in the affirmative without a division. The resolutions were then read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, in which it continued until near five o'clock.

The House of Representatives was engaged the principal part of the day in the discussion of the Kentucky election.

Thursday, May 29

In the Senate, some petitions were presented, and a few bills and resolutions considered; after which the Senate spent some time on executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. J. Q. Adams, by consent, submitted the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the select committee of this house, appointed on the 4th of April last, to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to therein.

Resolved, That in the transactions of the said committee with the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, as set forth in the reports of the committee, and in the correspondence annexed to the same, no contempt of the lawful authority of this house has been offered by the said president and directors of the Bank, or by any one of them.

Resolved, That any order of this house to the sergeant-at-arms to arrest and bring to the bar of the house the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, or any of them, to answer for an alleged contempt of the authority of the house as proposed by the concluding resolution offered by the report of the majority of the said select committee, would be an unconstitutional, arbitrary, and oppressive abuse of power.

The joint resolution, fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress, after considerable discussion, was so amended as to fix the 30th of June as the day of adjournment, and adopted—yeas 128, nays 83.

Friday, May 30

The Senate, in accordance with their rule to devote Friday and Saturday to the passage of bills, so spent the day, and chiefly on the bill to reorganize the marine corps of the United States, which was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the principal part of the day was spent in the consideration of the Kentucky election.

Saturday, May 24

In the Senate some private bills were taken up and considered.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bell of Ten. from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill settling the territorial limits of the states of New York and New Jersey; which was read twice, ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Kentucky election was then taken up, and occupied the attention of the house until near nine o'clock, P. M.

THE LATE BANK INVESTIGATION.

The report of the minority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States, concludes as follows:

How was it natural that such an inquiry should be met by the Bank, or rather by those who have been entrusted by the stockholders with its direction? The Bank is a legal abstraction. To charge the Bank with bribery and corruption, is to use words which have no accurate meaning, true or false. The party implicated is the directory and officers; men of character; men known to the community as some of the most useful members and brightest ornaments; men of probity, unimpeached in private life. Some of them are merchants, whose word, in the most important transactions, would be deemed as good as their bond; and others are professional characters, who adorn the highest tribunals of the country. These are the party implicated—charged with a most cruel and perfidious design to bring universal distress upon the country, for the sake of paltry selfish ends; and to promote these ends, further charged with corrupting the conductors of the press, corrupting the people in the exercise of their elective franchise, and corrupting the members of Congress.

Are honest and honorable men, charged with these odious misdemeanors, to submit to the charge without a murmur; to acknowledge the reasonableness of making it; the expediency of investigating it, all vague and unspecified as it is; the reality of a *prima facie* case against them? Does conscious innocence require them to admit that there is ground of suspicion? Does the strong and indignant feeling that their characters are outraged, while their rights are invaded, call upon them voluntarily to take the culprit's place, and endure the ignominy of what they deem an uncalled for and a vexatious inquisition? Or is it not rather the natural dictate of proud and conscious innocence to place themselves upon their rights, beneath the ægis of the law? If I go to my neighbor, as honest a man as myself, and say, "you are a swindler and a knave," shall he meekly ask me to enter his house, lay open his ledger and his letter book, and invite me to collect the materials out of which I may prejudice the public against him? The directors of the Bank are citizens, as honest and as virtuous as any of those, in office or out of it, high or low, who charge them with cor-

ruption. A good name is as dear to them as to their accusers. Their stake in the welfare of the country is as great. The success with which they have conducted affairs of the great institution entrusted to their care, is no matter of opinion; it is notorious to all the world. At this moment, notwithstanding the fearful warfare waged against them by almost every branch of the government of their own country, their credit is as good as London and Paris as that of the Bank of England or France. At this moment, in the remotest east, in the markets of China, where the silver coin of the country from the public mint, is undervalued the paper of the Bank of the United States is an acceptable currency. In the midst of its career of usefulness, it has been, unfortunately for the country, drawn into the field of political controversy; its directors and officers vilified by name, their most laudable measures misrepresented, their most innocent acts calumniated, and their slightest errors of judgment tortured into corruption and crimes; above all, the severe distress with which the country has been visited for the sake of carrying on this warfare, has been cruelly imputed to the wanton action of the Bank, though struggling for its own existence against the most formidable efforts to crush it. The calm and dignified tone which characterizes the communications of the committee of directors, under circumstances like these, is, to the undersigned, a satisfactory indication of their integrity and conscious purity. They have placed themselves where, as American citizens, conscious of their rights, of their injuries, and of their innocence, they had a right to place themselves, under the protection of the law.

Firmly believing that they are innocent of the crimes and corruptions with which they have been charged, and that, if guilty, they ought not to be compelled to criminate themselves, the undersigned are clearly of opinion that the directors of the Bank have been guilty of no contempt of the authority of this house, in having respectfully declined to submit their books for inspection, except as required by the charter.

All which is respectfully submitted by
EDWARD EVERETT,
WM W ELLS WORTH,
House of Representatives, May 22, 1834.

THE VOICE OF CONNECTICUT.

A joint committee of the Legislature of Connecticut, made a report concluding with the following resolutions:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Connecticut in General Assembly convened, That the President of the United States, in removing the deposits, has endeavored to prevent the Congress of the United States from discharging its appropriate functions in relation to the custody and disposition of the monies of the nation,—has exercised a power not conferred upon him by law—and has violated the chartered rights of the Bank of the United States—to the subversion of the national faith, and in derogation of the constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, in disapproving by its resolutions of the removal of the deposits, has given additional evidence of being worthy of its exalted character as the faithful representative of the states, and the watchful guardian of the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That this Assembly entirely disapproves of the design and attempt of the President of the United States, as evinced by the transmission and contents of his protest, to superintend and direct the Senate of the United States—a co-ordinate department, and which, in an especial manner, represents the interests of the several states—and to control and restrain its constitutional action;—and this Assembly entirely approves of the proceedings of the Senate in relation to the protest of the President.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, by his unprecedented exercise of the power of the veto; by the control he has assumed and exerted over the subordinate officers of the United States; by his mode of dispensing the patronage of the government; by his repeatedly frustrating, under various pretences, the exercise by the Senate of the United States, of its constitutional power of advice and consent in appointment to office, and by his claim of the right to remove the public property and treasure at his discretion, and to construe the constitution and laws of the United States, according to his own opinion, without regard to that of Congress, the judiciary, or the nation,—has infringed the fundamental principles of our government, and furnished irreversibly proof that our free institutions are in peril.

Resolved, That the thanks of this assembly be presented to the Senators and Representatives from this state, in the Congress of the United States, for their firm and independent course at the present alarming crisis; and that they be requested to continue to use their utmost endeavors to restore the public deposits to the Bank of the United States, and to maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States.

And whereas the Banks of the United States, heretofore incorporated, have been found extensively advantageous for

the custody and disposition of the public monies, and have exerted an influence upon the currency of the country, highly salutary, in prevention of evils otherwise unavoidable. Therefore

Resolved. That for the preservation of a sound currency; for the safe custody, expeditious transmission, and cheap disbursement of its monies, the nation requires a national bank.

Resolved. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit an attested copy of this act, to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The report and resolutions were taken up in the house, and after an animated debate, the yeas and nays were taken on each resolution separately, and stood as follows:

	Yeas	Nays
Preamble and first resolution,	148	45
Second resolution,	148	47
Third resolution,	149	44
Fourth resolution,	144	48
Fifth resolution,	135	48
Sixth resolution,	147	37
Seventh resolution,	137	35

So that each resolution was adopted by a majority of from 97 to 110.

The New Orleans papers contain favorable notices of the neighboring Mexican Province of Texas. The access to the population, by emigration during the last winter, was about four thousand, most if not all of that number being derived from the United States. The prospect of the grain and cotton crops was very flattering.

The New Orleans Bulletin publishes the annexed letter on the 13th inst. What credit is to be attached to it, if any, will doubtless be proved in a short time.

Brasoria, (Texas) May 4, 1834.

DEAR SIR—We have information from the city of Mexico of undoubted authority, that General Santa Ana has said—“As soon as the war in the south is finished, I will send 4 or 6000 of the troops to Texas and chastise those turbulent and insolent North Americans, and should the smallest resistance be made, the whole of their property shall be confiscated, and I will convert Texas into a desert.”

Travelling.—The present facilities for locomotion are so great, that we are apt to forget how completely the speed with which travelling is now effected, has been changed within a very few years. The first boat that came from Baltimore to Philadelphia, “through in one day,” was hailed as a perfect phenomenon. “Through in one day and by day light,” was the catchword of the route from here to New York; and the time, though it must have been several years ago, seems but yesterday. Now we have “changed all that,” it is a curious and interesting fact, that passengers leave Washington early in the morning, and arrive here at two o’clock; they can then take the mail for New York, and be there before the expiration of day light, thus actually accomplishing the distance from the seat of government to New York in a space of time only equal to what was spent recently in going from here to Baltimore. Other routes offer the same wonderful facilities, which are particularly convenient to merchants, who can thus step from their counting houses in Philadelphia, to those of Providence and Norfolk, with scarcely any loss of time.

When the steam boats first began to drag their weary way up the Delaware, it was thought an average trip to have thirty passengers, the expense to each being about nine dollars! Now it is estimated that one hundred thousand persons pass annually between the two cities, at so trifling a charge as scarcely to be felt. Such is the “march of locomotion” for human beings; it is not less striking perhaps, in regard to merchandise, some curious facts respecting which, we intend to lay before our readers shortly.

Moore's Phil. Price Current.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable house in London, per the Neva, at New York, dated April 19, 1834:—“Advices from France, received this day, state positively, that a severe frost had done irreparable injury to the vineyards, and brandy had advanced from 3d. to 6d. per gallon, and no sellers at the last dates.”

There died at Quebec, a few days ago, an old man named Pierre La France, aged 103. He lived alone in the most wretched poverty. On searching his garret after his death, 4300 in French crowns were found, which are now deposited in the hands of the parish curate, at the disposition of his heirs, if there be any.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 11.

We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS D. CHANE as a candidate for the Senate, at the approaching election.

Preparations are making in many places for a proper celebration of the approaching 4th of July. How will the day be disposed of here?

If the editor of the Milton Spectator will read the notice for the political meeting held at this place during our last county court, he will perceive that he has mistaken its character. The phraseology of the notice will not warrant the assumption that the meeting was necessarily to be “in opposition to the late course of the administration,” but rather for the purpose of eliciting an expression of “the sentiments of the people on the removal of the deposits, and other matters of high public concernment.” It is well known that but a little while ago a meeting thus called would have been resented by hundreds of warm and zealous Jackson men. Why were they not present on this occasion? If, when a public meeting is called to pass judgment on the acts of General Jackson, he is left without support, is it not evidence at least that his friends have become lukewarm? We have not had an opportunity of knowing what is now the public sentiment in the county generally; but this we know, that in some neighborhoods, the late assumptions of power on the part of the executive are deemed inconsistent with the existence of republicanism, and an entire change has consequently taken place. As some evidence of change, we adduce the fact, to which the editor of the Spectator can himself testify, that the officers of the meeting to which he has alluded were once zealous supporters of General Jackson. When the people move in this matter, they will no doubt consider what is just towards those who have managed their public concerns, as well as what is due to themselves. If they know the value of liberty, they will surely be vigilant in the preservation of it. As to the late meeting here, it was undoubtedly small; for it was a busy season and there were but few people in town; but the editor of the Spectator was not correctly informed as to the number. He would have been more correct had he said twice “thirty.”

The editor of the Spectator is equally mistaken if he supposes we have labored to render the administration of General Jackson odious to the people. We have always endeavored so to direct our labors as to promote the cause of truth and justice, and have advocated such measures, and such measures only, as we conceived to be best calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness and glory of the country. It has always afforded us pleasure to bestow praise when we could, and we have censured only when we felt that it was required of us as a duty. We know no man so much the enemy of his country, that he would not derive much higher gratification from a conviction that the measures of General Jackson deserved commendation, than he would from the belief that they were obnoxious to censure.

Political Candor.—The editor of the Milton Spectator, in his paper of last week, gives a notable instance of political candor. He has published the whole of the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States; and then in an editorial paragraph says, “We publish it without note or comment on our part;” while in the same sentence he says, “our readers will give it an attentive perusal, and see for themselves with what contempt and disrespect the representatives of the people are treated, and the power and authority of the House of Representatives of the United States set at defiance by the president and directors of this mammoth institution!” Does the editor of the Spectator intend to publish the report of the minority of the same committee also “without note or comment?”

The editor of the Greensborough Patriot has our thanks for the information contained in his last paper. It is a matter which affords to us no little gratification, to know that “more than fifty persons” are subscribers to the Recorder from motives of personal kindness. We regret that it is not in our power to communicate to the courteous editor of the Patriot information equally grateful to his feelings. We do not know that we have heard fifty persons speak of his paper; and many of those whom we have, seemed disposed to decline the honor of being subscribers, but preferred that it should be understood that the very great liberality of the publisher had induced him to forward his paper to them without their order.

In Guilford county, Mr. Alfred E. Hanner has been restored to the office of clerk of the county court, agreeably to the late decision of the Supreme Court.

Joseph White, whose appointment was lately confirmed by the Senate, declines acting as a director of the Bank of the United States.

On Monday the 2d inst. Mr. Stevenson resigned the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives. The House immediately proceeded to an election to fill the vacant chair.

On the first balloting the votes were

For Mr. Wilde	64
Mr. Polk	42
Mr. Sutherland	34
Mr. Bell	30
Mr. Speight	18
Mr. Wayne	15
Mr. Williams	4
Mr. E. Everett	3
Mr. Hubbard	2
Mr. Chilton	2
Mr. Gilmer	1
Mr. Gamble	1
Blanks	4

The tenth balloting resulted in the choice of Mr. Bell of Tennessee, as follows:

Mr. Bell	114
Mr. Polk	78
Mr. Wilde	11
Mr. Wayne	6
Mr. Sutherland	2
Mr. Speight	1
Blanks	6

Mr. Bell having a majority, was declared duly elected Speaker of the House, and was conducted to the chair.

The election in Maryland to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of the late member, Mr. L. P. Dennis, has resulted in the election of Mr. Steele, the opposition candidate, by a majority of about 1000 votes over Mr. Stewart, the Jackson candidate.

The French brig of war *Curassier*, arrived at New York on the 1st inst. from Brest, with government despatches.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This Company held its annual meeting at Fayetteville on Friday the 30th ult. The following persons were re-elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:

JAMES MEBANE, *esq.* President.
NATHAN MENDENHALL,
J. H. HALL,
C. J. WILLIAMS,
E. L. WINSLOW, } Directors.

GEO. MCNEILL, *General Agent, Collector, &c.*

James Wyche, *esq.* superintendent of public works, and who represented the state's stock, made a proposition to appropriate the whole of the tolls for the ensuing year to the improvement of the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington. The proposition was not agreed to, but the Board was authorized to appropriate such part thereof as they may think necessary to remove the obstructions in the river.

It being intimated that the gentlemen in and about Haywood, were desirous of forming a company to improve the river above Fayetteville, a committee was appointed, consisting of Wm. Johnson, *esq.* of Anson County, C. J. Williams, *esq.* of Haywood, and J. H. Hall, *esq.* of Fayetteville, with full power and authority to negotiate and conclude a surrender of the rights and privileges of this company, in the river and its tributary streams above the mouth of Strude's Creek, near Fayetteville.

The following commodities were returned as transported on the river during the year ending the 30th instant:

DOWN.	
13,195 bales Cotton,	
2,489 barrels Flour,	
118 barrels Spirits,	
138 hhds. Tobacco,	
147 bushels Grain,	
1,858 casks Flaxseed, (7 bushels)	
\$498 36 freight on articles not enumerated.	
UP.	
80,399 bushels Salt,	
2,284 hhds. and pipes Merchandize,	
3,495 barrels do.	
373 tierces do.	
349 tones Iron,	
1,531 casks Lime,	
\$15,736 74 freight on articles not enumerated.	

Fayetteville, June 5.

THE EXECUTION.—On Friday last, at the Jail in this town, Benjamin F. Seaborn suffered the dreadful sentence of the law for the crime of which he has been convicted—that of Arson in setting fire to the store of Richard Smith of Raleigh, after having robbed it of a large amount of money. To the great surprise of every one, a few moments before his execution, he caused to be read the following paper, which he had prepared a day or two before, making a full confession of his guilt:

“Dear Friends.—I will never die with a lie in my mouth. I declare to you all, that I am guilty of the crime I have to die for. I tell all I did do it. I went with a key that was hanging up in the room where I slept. This was the way I got into the Store-room. And I got all the money I could find, with the exception of some silver. My God knows I tell you all the truth—the negro is innocent of knowing anything about it, for I told a lie on him to screen myself. I set the store on fire with a candle. It was the Devil that made me do it and nothing else but the Devil, and he had like to have made me die with the excuse that Harry gave me the money. There was no one that had any hand in it but myself. I don't know any thing about who did the other fires since I was put in Jail. This I want you to say open to the world. This is the truth. The excuse I have made were to try and get me clear. I wish not to die with suspicion to be left on any one else. I will not. I did do it, and no one else, though I gave up all the money I had or knew any thing about, except what I spent. This is the truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God. B. F. SEABORN.”

This confession was entirely unexpected, for he had not only made a most solemn asseveration of innocence at the time sentence was passed, a few

weeks ago, but he had on numerous occasions since, persisted in that declaration. We understand that he professed himself ready to die, and had received the communion at the hands of the ministers who had been so often with him, during the last few weeks. We are also informed that he exhibited great calmness at the awful period.

Thus, at the early age of 27, has terminated the existence of a man, who might have made a useful and respectable member of society; and in his course he has afforded another exemplification of the truth, that the criminal becomes such by degrees; that it is the first act of minor turpitude which is to be avoided, as leading to innumerable others. Observer.

From the Carolina Watchman.

OUR STATE AFFAIRS.

Our annual elections for Members of the next General Assembly, is again close at hand; and as matters of the most solemn importance are likely to come before the next Legislature, we hope the people, (the real elements of our government,) will be alive to the interest which they have in these questions. For once, in the history of our politics, let them act upon the true principles of election; let them abjure local interests, private grudges, and small prejudices. In each county, we hope, concert will be used among the influential, to bring forward the best materials for candidates;—Out of these, let the voters select with a single view to ability and political integrity. Take the patriot who has intelligence to understand the great interests of his constituents, with firmness enough to maintain them in council; and who, when he comes back to his constituents, can maintain himself by enlightening their understandings—Take the man of independence and of moral bravery, who is willing to sacrifice himself to the cause of virtue and of his country; and as you wish to be thought worthy of the inheritance of Liberty, eschew the paltering, cringing, hypocritical demagogue, who first abandons your interest through selfish fear; and then endeavors to make amends by blinding and misleading you. Our State Legislatures, (as any one may see,) are every year becoming more important. Many of the powers heretofore exercised by Congress have been virtually abandoned by the General Government, and of course an increased responsibility rests on the states. Amongst the most important of these, is the power to make Public Improvements. That matter will no doubt be presented to the deliberation of our Assembly, with hope and fear and trembling: Thousands and ten thousands, are hanging upon that hope, as the event to make a crisis of their destinies. If an earnest shall be made, that a system of internal improvement will be pursued by our state Government, these thousands will resolve that their bones shall finally be laid beside those of their fathers; but bask that hope, and a stranger land shall receive them. Will the people not then come forth, and let their will be known through the ballot box? We call especially on the members of the great Convention, that met last winter in Raleigh—they have magnanimously pledged themselves to advocate this great cause before the people—let them come forward in the approaching summer election and redeem their honorable engagement.

There too, is the all important matter of reforming the State Constitution; many believe, that until this is done, no one of the other great interests of the state can be thoroughly secured. One last appeal will be made to the minority government, in behalf of the majority of the people. That appeal should be a powerful one. We, who are so deeply interested in this question, should put forth our best talent; and (with a few exceptions,) all the talent of the west, can be trusted on this subject. We could mention several other subjects of great importance, which will occupy the attention of the Assembly—some of these, particularly the subject of the FINANCES, are embraced in a great degree, in those we have mentioned. The people have much at stake; and we, therefore, most solemnly conjure them, to forget little considerations, and PUT FORTH THEIR VERY ABLEST MEN.

Hard Times for Editors.—No less than seven newspapers have ceased publication in the state of North Carolina in the short space of twelve months, for the want of “sufficient patronage.” There are now only twenty-two periodicals in the state, and not one published oftener than once a week!

In the city of New York alone, with a population of about 250,000, there are about sixty newspapers, and twelve or fifteen are published daily!

It has been estimated that our subscription to papers published at the north is three times the amount of that extended to those published in our own state!!

Oh, father Rip, father Rip, truly thou art asleep!—When wilt thou shake off thy lethargy, and arise and do by thy children the part of a worthy sire! Western Carolinian.

Naval.—A letter from Dr. Kearney, surgeon of the West India squadron, dated on board the *Vandalia*, May 8th, says—“I have been eighteen months surgeon of this fleet, and have not lost a man, a circumstance rare in these tropics, and attributable, no doubt, to the excellent police and subordination, so strictly and judiciously enforced.”

An Association of Glasgow Merchants have it in contemplation to send out another expedition to the Niger. The Indigo of Africa is said to be superior to that imported from the East Indies; that its price per pound on the Niger was less than three half pence sterling, and Ivory less than two pence per pound.

French Navy.—The following is said to be the force of the French navy. Ships of the line 33; frigates 37; sloops 17; do. for carrying despatches 8; brigs for despatches, &c. 18; bomb vessels 8; brigs fitted as gun boats 6; galleons, cutters and luggers, 17; batiments de flotille 36; store ships 20; garbaros 26—total 260.

Conundrum.—Why are many females of the present day like the lilies of the scriptures? Answer—B cause they toil not neither do they spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1833 to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 7th of July—at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 8th—at Rufin's mill on Wednesday the 9th—at George Albright's on Thursday the 10th—at John Long's on Friday the 11th—at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 12th—at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 14th—at George Fawcett's Store on Tuesday the 15th—at C. F. Fawcett's on Wednesday the 16th—at James Hutchinson's on Thursday the 17th—at Andrew McCauley's on Friday the 18th—at George A. Mcbane's on Saturday the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on Monday the 21st—at Richard Nichols' on Tuesday the 22d—at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the 23d—at Parker's Store on Thursday the 24th—at Davis' (old place) on Friday the 25th—at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 26th—at James Trice's on Monday the 28th—at Herndon's Store on Tuesday the 29th—at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 30th—at Burrows Cheek's on Thursday the 31st.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1834, will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, *Sh'f.*

June 7. 26—

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, for the purpose of raising a fund to pay off her lawful debts, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the first Saturday in July next, her interest, being absolute, in the following LOTS, viz. Lot No. 86, north west of Hillsborough, b ing one acre; Lots No. 146, 131, 132, and 133, south west of Hillsborough, bordering on the river Eno; these Lots are subject to Mrs. Jane Woods' life interest. And also Lot No. 134, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Nancy O'Fairhill. Each Lot to be sold separate.

Anne Maria Bannan.

June 10. 26—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at May term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as Administrator of the estate of JAMES CAIN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same; and all persons who have claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

Archibald Cain, *Adm'r.*

June 7. 26—3wp

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having discontinued the publication of the *YADIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL*, offers the whole printing establishment for sale on reasonable terms. It consists of a first rate Super Royal Ramme Screw Press; Type from Eight Line Pica to Brevier sizes; a great variety of Cuts, Rules, Leads, Flowers, Gallies, Cases, Chases,—in short, all that is necessary for the immediate establishment of a Printing Office.

Any gentleman, desiring to embark in the Printing Business, can get a good bargain by applying to

Hugh Welch.

N. B. Postage must be paid on letters, or they will not be taken out of the office. Salisbury, May 31. 26—

BACON AND LARD.

A QUANTITY of BACON and LARD, for sale by

Stephen Moore.

June 5. 25—4w



From Friendship's Offering.
A HYMN.

When mourn awakes our hearts,
To pour the matin prayer;
When tell worn day departs,
And gives a pause to care;
When those our souls love best
Kneel with us, in thy fear
To ask thy peace and rest—
Oh God our Father, hear!

When worldly snares without,
And evil thoughts within,
Stir up some impious doubt,
Or lure us back to sin;
When human strength proves frail,
And will but half sincere;
When faith begins to fail—
Oh God our Father, hear!

When in our cup of mirth
The drop of trembling falls,
And the frail props of earth
Are crumbling round our walls;
When back we gaze with grief,
And forward glance with fear;
When faithless man's relief—
Oh God our Father, hear!

When on the verge we stand,
Of the eternal clime,
And Death, with solemn hand,
Draws back the veil of Time;
When flesh and spirit quake
Before Thee to appear—
For the Redeemer's sake,
Oh God our Father, hear!

ADVENTURE UPON THE ROAD.

The following curious circumstance is from "Nights at Mess," published in Blackwood's Magazine. About thirty years ago, Mr. B. having at that time newly commenced business in Edinburgh, was returning on horseback from the city to a cottage he had near, though he usually took the sea side as the shortest way home, he resolved this evening, on account of the increasing darkness, to keep on the high road. When he had proceeded about three miles from the town, and had come to the loneliest part of the way, he was suddenly arrested by a man, who sprang out of the small copse at the road side, and seized the bridle of his horse. Mr. B. was a man of great calmness and resolution, and asked the man the reason of his behaviour, without betraying the smallest symptom of agitation. "Nay," said the assailant. "He held the bridle in his hand, but Mr. B. remarked that he trembled excessively." After remaining some time, as if irresolute what to do, and without uttering a word, he let go his hold of the rein, and said in a trembling voice, "Pass on, sir, pass on;" and then he added, "Thank heaven, I am yet free from crime."

Mr. B. was struck with the manner and appearance of the man, and said, "I fear you are in distress—is there any thing in which a stranger can assist you?"

"Strangers may perhaps," replied the man in a bitter tone, "for nothing is to be hoped from friends."

"You speak, I hope, under some momentary feeling of disappointment."

"Pass on, pass on," he said impatiently; "I have no right to utter my complaints to you. Go home and thank the Almighty that a better spirit withheld me from my first intention when I heard you approach—or this might have been"—he suddenly paused.

"Stranger," said Mr. B. in a tone of real kindness, "you say you have no right to utter your complaints to me; I certainly have no right to pry into your concerns, but I am interested, I confess, by your manner and appearance, and I frankly make you an offer of any assistance I can bestow."

"You know not, sir," replied the stranger, "the person to whom you make so generous a proposal—a wretch stained with vices—degraded from the station he once held, and on the eve of becoming a robber—ay," he added, with a shudder, "perhaps a murderer."

"I care not, I care not for your former crimes—sufficient for me that you repent them—tell me wherein I can stand your friend?"

"For myself, I am careless," replied the man, "but there is one who looks to me with eyes of quiet and still unchanged affection, though she knows that I have brought her from a home of comfort, to share the fate of an outcast and a beggar; I wished for her sake, to become once more respectable, to leave a country where I am known, and to gain character, station and wealth; to which she is so justly entitled, in a foreign land; but I have not a shilling in the world." Here he paused, and Mr. B. thought

he saw him weep. He drew out his pocket book, and unfolded a bank bill; he put it into the man's hand and said, "Here is what I hope will ease you from your present difficulties—it is a note of one hundred pounds." The man started as he received the paper, and said in a low subdued tone, "I will not attempt to thank you, sir, May I ask your name and address?"

"Farewell sir," said the stranger. "When I have expiated my faults by a life of honesty and virtue, I will pray for you—till then I dare not."

Saying these words, he bounded over the hedge and disappeared. Mr. B. rode home, wondering at the occurrence; and as he has often said since, that he never derived so much pleasure from a hundred pounds in his life. He related the adventure to several of his friends; but as they were not all endowed with the same generosity of spirit as himself, he was rather laughed at for his simplicity, and in the course of a few years an increasing and very prosperous business drove the transaction almost entirely from his mind. One day, however, about twelve years after the adventure, he was sitting with a few friends after dinner, when a note was put into his hands and the servant told him that the Leith carrier had brought a hoghead of claret into the hall. He opened the note and found it to contain an order for a hundred pounds, with interest up to that time, accompanied with the strongest expressions of gratitude for the service done to the writer long ago. It had no date, but informed him that he was happy, that he was respected, and that he was admitted partner of one of the first mercantile houses in the city where he lived. Every year the present was continued, always accompanied with a letter. Mr. B. strange to say, made no great effort to discover his correspondent. The wine, as I have good reason to know, was the finest that could be had, for many a good man of it have I drunk at the hospitable table of my friend. At last he died, and the secret of who the mysterious correspondent might be, was sealed in a fair way of dying with him. But my story is not yet done. When the funeral of Mr. B. had reached the Grey Friars' churchyard, the procession was joined by a gentleman who got out of a very elegant carriage at the door of the church. He was a tall, handsome man about forty-five years of age, dressed in the deepest mourning. There were no memorial bearings on the panel of his carriage, for I took the trouble to examine them very particularly myself. He was totally unknown to all the family; and after the ceremony, during which he appeared to be greatly affected, he went up to the chief mourner, and said,

"I hope, sir, you will excuse the intrusion of a stranger, but I could not refrain from paying the last tribute of respect to an excellent gentleman, who was at one time more my benefactor than any person living."

Saying this, he bowed, stepped quickly into his carriage, and disappeared. Now this, I have no doubt in my mind, was the very individual who had so much excited my curiosity. All I can say is, if he is still alive, I wish when he dies, he would leave his cellar of wine, for his judgment in that article I'll be bound to say, is unimpeachable and sublime.

Translated from the French.

THE SCOLD.

There were, not long since, two youths, male and female, who were so affectionately attached, that it appeared to them they could not live without each other; and consequently they soon honestly became husband and wife. During the first two days all was peace and love. But it is always the case, with both men and women, that during courtship they keep concealed many little traits and qualities which after marriage soon discover themselves, and the defects of the parties are all mutually known. The husband soon learned that his wife, with all her beauty, possessed also an evil and scolding tongue which the slightest causes would set in motion. She loved her husband with all her soul; and of this he was sensible; but he was of a choleric disposition and sometimes replied to his wife's upbraidings in a manner which he was afterwards sorry for. To free himself from the annoyance of her tongue, he gradually fell into the habit of absenting himself from home, and while wandering hither and thither in company with his friends, became addicted to the bottle. On his return at evening, after having decided upon the quality of various wines, with swollen eyes and stammering tongue, one may well imagine the reception she gave him. As

soon as she heard the key turn in the door, she would station herself at the top of the stairs and overwhelm him with a torrent of reproaches. He, half stunned with her clamor, and stupefied with the wine in his head, after some efforts at retorting in her own style, would sneak off to bed. Finally the evil increased to such a degree that they saw each other but little, for the drunken husband slept by himself, and sometimes even did not come home all the night, but slept at the tavern. The wife in despair, went to a "gifted lady," and asked advice of her. From the dealer in forbidden knowledge she obtained a phial of very simple water, which she said had been brought from beyond the seas by a pilgrim of the greatest virtue and holiness, with the instruction that, when her husband came home, she must immediately fill her mouth with it, taking great care neither to swallow nor spit it out, but keep her mouth closed. The lady thanked her cordially, and then bade him to wait the arrival of her husband and make trial of the virtue of the water. At length the husband, with fear and dread enters the house, and is astonished to find his wife, whose mouth is full of the charmed water, perfectly quiet. He addresses a few words to her; but she says nothing. The husband becomes pleasant; she says to herself, behold the effects of the charmed water, and is delighted. The husband asks her what has happened? and she, acts courteously and looks pleasantly, but makes no reply. Peace is soon made between them. The water lasted many days, during which time they lived as harmoniously as doves. The husband went no more abroad, but found happiness at home. But at last the water of the phial was exhausted, and soon again beheld them in the field of domestic strife. The wife repaired again to the "gifted lady;" but this one said, "alas, the vase in which I kept the water is broken—the other." "What is to be done?" asked the other. "Hold," replied the sybil, "your mouth exactly as if you had the water in it, and your success will be the same."

Every person similarly situated, is advised to make the experiment. Every sort of water is believed to be equally good, and even without water it is thought the same end may be obtained.

THRILLING STORY.

An extraordinary story is told by Captain Wallace of a lover and his mistress, who were saved in a singular manner from the jaws of a shark.

A transport, with a part of a regiment on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of the colony; one of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady who had inspired him with the tender passion. The fair was in the cabin in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when, overreaching herself, she fell into the sea, and, supported by her clothes, drifted astern; the officer lost no time in plunging in after her, and upheld her by one arm. The sails were quickly backed, the ship lay to, and preparations were made to lower a boat, when, to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared under the keel of the vessel, and gliding towards his victims; a shout of terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster's fearful length near him; he made a desperate effort, plunged and splashed the water so as to frighten the shark, who turned and dived out of his sight. The current had now carried the officer and the lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared the second time, and was in the act of turning on his back to seize one of the hapless pair, when a private of the officer's company, who was standing in the hammock nettings, jumped fearlessly overboard with a bayonet in his hand, which he plunged into the back of the shark, which instantly disappearing, the three were released from their perilous situation.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

A GOOD STORY.

One seldom hears a good story nowadays; the following is not bad. A year or two ago there came to the Lion, at ———, a pleasant-looking, bustling, great-coated, commercial traveller sort of a body.

"Well, landlord, what have you got, rump steak, eh? oyster sauce, eh? bottle of sherry, good eh? send 'em up." Dinner was served, the wine despatched and a glass of brandy and water comfortably settled the Dinner.

"Waiter," said the traveller, coolly and dispassionately wiping his mouth with a napkin, "Waiter, I am awkwardly situated."

"Sir," said the waiter, expecting a love letter.

"I cannot pay you."

"Sorry for that, sir; I must call master." (Enter landlord.)

"My good sir, you see this is rather awkward—good dinner! capital! famous wine! glorious grog!—but no cash."

The landlord looked black.

"Pay next time—often come this road—done nothing to-day—good house yours—a great deal in the bill way."

The landlord look blue.

"No difference to you, of course?—pleasant house here—plenty of business—happy to take your order—long credit—good bill."

"There is my bill, sir—prompt payment—I pay as I go."

"Ah, but I must go without paying. Let us see—bill 17s. 6d. let us have a pint of sherry together—make it a pound—that will square it."

"Sir, I say you are a swindler, sir!—I will have my money."

"Sir I tell you I will call and pay you in three weeks from this time—exactly, for I shall have to pass this road again."

"None of that, sir—it won't do with me—pay me my money, or I'll kick you out."

The stranger remonstrated—the landlord kicked him out.

"You will repent of this," said the stranger.

The landlord did repent it. Three weeks after that day, punctual to his word, the stranger re-entered the Lion Inn—the landlord looked very foolish—the stranger smiled and held out his hand—"I've come to pay you my score as I promised."

The landlord made a thousand apologies for his rudeness—So many swindlers about there is no knowing who to trust. Hoped the gentleman would pardon him.

"Never mind, landlord; but come, let's have some dinner together; let us be friends. What have you got, eh?—a couple of boiled fowls, eh?—nice little ham of your own curing? good—greens from your own garden? famous—bottle of sherry and two bottles of port—waiter, that is excellent."

Dinner passed over—the landlord hobbled and hobbled with the stranger—they passed a pleasant afternoon. The landlord retired to attend to his avocations—the stranger finished his comfort of brandy and water, and addressed the waiter—

"Waiter, what is to pay?"

"Two pounds ten shillings and threepence, sir, including the former account."

"And half a crown for yourself?"

"Makes two pounds twelve shillings and ninepence, sir," replied the waiter, rubbing his hands.

"Say two pounds thirteen shillings," said the stranger, with a benevolent smile, "and call in your master."

(Enter landlord, smiling and hospitable.)—"Sorry you are going so soon, sir."

The stranger merely said, with a fierce look, "I owed you seventeen and sixpence, three weeks ago, and you kicked me out of your house for it."

The landlord began to apologize—"No words, sir; I owed you seventeen and sixpence, and you kicked me out of your house for it. I told you you would be sorry for it. I now owe you two pounds thirteen shillings (and quietly turning aside his coat-tail,) you must pay yourself by a check on the same bank; for I have no money now."

CONFIRMED HABITS.

Every one knows the story of the tallow chandler, who, having amassed a fortune, disposed of his business, and taken a house in the country, not far from London, that he might enjoy himself—after a few months' time of a holiday life, requested permission of his successor to come into town to assist him on melting days. I have heard of one who kept a retail spirit shop, and having in like manner retired from trade, used to employ himself by having one puncheon filled with water, and measuring it off by pints into another. I have heard also of a butcher in a small country town, who, some little time after he had left off business, informed his old customers that he meant to kill a lamb once a week for amusement.

The Doctor.

BEWARE OF THE PETTICOATS.

A gentleman who was proceeding alone in his gig, one day last week, overtook, in the dusk of the evening, a person on foot, having the appearance of a respectable female, who politely asked him the favor of a ride, which the gentleman readily granted. Soon after the vacant seat became occupied, the gentleman turned his head

round to speak to his supposed female companion, when he observed a white ker on the cheek. Surprised, and somewhat alarmed at this discovery, he purposely dropped a glove on the road, and immediately drew up, requesting the stranger to be so good as to alight and pick it up, as his horse would not stand to enable him to do so. This scheme had the desired effect; the person alighted, and the gentleman instantly drove off at a rapid pace, leaving his late companion at a distance in the rear. On afterwards examining a reticule which had been left in the gig, the gentleman was horrified to find that it contained a brace of loaded pistols.

A GOOD CHARACTER.

A good character is to a young man what a firm foundation is to the artist, who proposes to erect a building on it; he can build with safety, and all who behold it, will have confidence in its solidity; a helping hand will never be wanted—but let a single part of this be defective, and you go on a hazard, amid doubting and distrust, and ten to one it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built on it in ruins. Without a good character, poverty is a curse—with it, it is scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where a good character is not; where it is not always a frequent visitor, if not a constant guest. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the vale of years, centres in, and is derived from, a good character. Therefore acquire this as the first and most valuable good.

Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day! says a proverb, not less wise than old.

Negligence and procrastination in all sorts of business, are of most ruinous tendency.

Did the husbandman put off his spring's work till summer, the fall would see him in poverty, and winter in starvation.

So the parent, who neglects to sow, in the infancy of his children, the seeds of knowledge and virtue, will ordinarily witness their graceless youth, and wretched manhood.

So the young person, who does not reasonably set himself about establishing solid and useful habits of thought and action,—and who does not resolutely pursue the path which Providence points out to him, is likely to be uncomfortable to himself, and, perhaps, burdensome to his neighbors.

So be, who toils for wealth—so be, who would secure reputation—so be, who seeks for glory and honor, immortal and everlasting, should set out immediately.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer!"

The Rich Man and the Beggar.—A rich man was passing along the road in a splendid coach, when a cur sallied out, snarling and barking, and tried to stop his horses by getting before them. A beggar was sitting by the road side, leaning on a bone, and apparently half famished, while his clothes were falling from him in rags. The cur, seeing him thus employed, ran towards him, and fawned at his feet.

"You should teach your dog better manners," said the rich man.

"He is not mine," said the other.

"Why then does he bark at me and fawn on you?"

"Don't you see I've got a bone to throw away?" replied the beggar.

Paulding.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at May Term, 1834 of Orange County Court, as administrators on the estate of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, decd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAMUEL STRAYHORN, } Adm'rs
SAMUEL TATE, }
Jan. 3. 3w-25

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, as executor to the estate of WILLIAM M'KEE, deceased, and as administrator to the estate of MARY M'KEE, deceased, hereby gives notice to the legatee, and all others whom it may concern, that he is now ready to settle with each of them when called upon.

Rankin M'Kee.

June 3. 3w-25

WANTED.

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.

April 29. 2w-

WANTED.

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

John Cooley.

December 31. 5w-